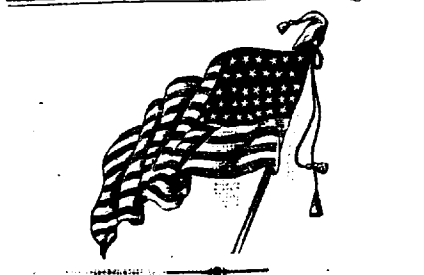


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us...

OUR PLATFORM. THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA. Friday Morning, February 7, 1862.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HON. SIMON CAMERON.

The following correspondence will be recognized by the American people as a portion of that great material that will hereafter be used in making up the history of the struggle in which the American people are now engaged...

Although, as it will be seen, this correspondence is marked private, its publication was rendered absolutely necessary, as well to maintain the truth of history as to serve the ends of justice.

[PRIVATE]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Jan. 11, 1862.

DEAR SIR—Though I have said nothing hitherto in response to your wish, expressed long since, to resign your seat in the Cabinet, I have been only unwilling to consent to a change at a time, and under circumstances which might give occasion to misconception, and enable, ill now, to see how such misconception could be avoided.

But the desire of Mr. Clay to return home and to offer his services to his country in the field, enables me now to gratify your wish, and at the same time evince my personal regard for you, and my confidence in your ability, patriotism, and fidelity to public trust.

I therefore tender to your acceptance, if you still desire to resign your present position, the post of Minister to Russia. Should you accept it, you will bear with you the assurance of my undiminished confidence, of my affectionate esteem, and of my sure expectation that, near the great Sovereign whose personal and hearty friendship for the United States so much endears him to Americans, you will be able to render services to your country, not less important than those you could render at home.

Very sincerely, your friend, A. LINCOLN.

HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

The reply of Gen. Cameron to the letter of the President, is couched in the same frank and manly spirit which characterized his personal and official intercourse with the Chief Magistrate, while he was a member of the Cabinet. President Lincoln had reminded Secretary Cameron of a desire long expressed to leave the Cabinet, which desire is reiterated by the Secretary of War, but not however without first reminding the President of the herculean task which had been accomplished—of the kindly feeling which distinguished their personal and official intercourse; and of the retraction with which he had first accepted of a position in his administration.

Gen. Cameron's reply to the President is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, January 11, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of this date, and to thank you, with profound respect, for its kind and generous tone. When you were elected President, a reply to which I contributed my best efforts, I had no thought of leaving the Senate of the United States, or of accepting any post-

tion within your gift. But when you invited me to Springfield, Illinois, and presented me the choice of one of two named places in the list of your constitutional advisers, I could not, for grave public reasons, and after great reflection, refuse a trust so trying and laborious. My life had been one of constant labor and excitement, and as the best field, after I looked to the Senate as the best field, after such a life, in which to serve my country and my State. It was only when I realized that I might be of service to the general cause in the daily forethought of the future, that I ventured to undertake the manifold and various responsibilities of the War Department. I felt when I saw the traitors leaving their seats in Congress, and when the Star of the West was fired upon in Charleston harbor, that a bloody conflict was inevitable.

I have devoted myself without interruption to my official duties, and have given to them all my energies. I have done my best. It was impossible, in the direction of operations so extensive, but that some mistakes should have happened, and some complications and complaints should have arisen. In view of such considerations I thank you for the expression of your confidence in my ability, patriotism, and fidelity to public trust. Thus my own conscientious sense of doing my duty by the Executive and by my country, as approved by the acknowledged head of the government himself.

When I became a member of your administration I avowed my purpose to retire from the Cabinet as soon as my duty to my country would allow me to do so. In your letter of this day's date, so illustrative of your just and upright character, you revive the fact that I sometimes ago expressed the same purpose to you, and in reminding me of this you proffer for my acceptance one of the highest diplomatic positions at your disposal, as an additional mark of your confidence and esteem.

In retiring from the War Department, I feel that the mighty army of the United States is ready to do battle for the Constitution; that it is marshalled by gallant and experienced leaders; that it is animated with the greatest enthusiasm for the good cause, and also that my successor in this Department, is my personal friend, who unites to wonderful intellect and vigor, the grand essential of being in earnest in the present struggle, and of being resolved upon a speedy and overwhelming triumph of our arms. I therefore frankly accept the new direction you have tendered me, and as soon as important and long neglected private business can be arranged, I will enter upon the important duties of the mission which you have assigned me.

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir, Your obedient and humble servant, SIMON CAMERON.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.

DR. CHEEVER'S LECTURE.

The announcement that Rev. Dr. Cheever of New York city, would deliver a lecture in the Hall of the House of Representatives, last evening, on the subject of the Emancipation of Slaves, drew together a large and brilliant audience. The fame and reputation of the lecturer as a scholar and an orator, as well as the interest of the people on so grave a subject as the one proposed, to be discussed, led the audience to anticipate at least a dignified, impartial, as well as argumentative discourse. We hoped to hear the recital of historical facts, gathered by the lecturer during his scholastic studies and more mature investigation. We expected to hear a Christian persuasion to abandon wrong in the hope of achieving some good by releasing the bondsman and bidding him welcome to the sweets, the independence and the responsibilities of liberty. But in these anticipations Dr. Cheever disappointed his audience and ourselves. Instead of the discussion having been of the practical tendencies of emancipation, it sank at times into the lowest vituperation, while the lecturer essayed to review the statesmanship of the President or the martial energy and valor of Gen. McClellan. It was a discordant mingling of the notions of wild and impracticable abolitionism, instead of the calm expression of a man coolly contemplating a subject in which is invested the social salvation of a race. The lecture possessed no charm beyond that in which the egotism of the author had invested it; no narrative but that which sought to pervert the official acts of the President and Gen. McClellan; while its positions were as vulnerable as its arguments were weak, and its influence on the audience tended only to arouse their marked disapproval, if the intelligence of the people present did not alone prevent them from open and free expressions of disgust at the worse than "invidious" sentiments of the lecturer.

Such men as Rev. Dr. Cheever are the least fitted in the world to discuss great practical questions. Education, association and experience lead them into extremes when they come in contact with the great progressive plans of the world; and their efforts, therefore, to accomplish good, often result in greater evil to the men and women they seek to serve. Dr. Cheever is no benefactor to the enslaved African. He cannot minister to a single want of the plantation darkey—his arguments against slavery are impotent for good to the slave; and if the emancipation which he advocates were promulgated, and the slave, wild, ignorant and irresponsible, were let loose on society, the idea and the exclusiveness, both socially and religiously, which Dr. Cheever represents, would be the first to suffer and the most frantic in complaint against emancipated Sambo and Dinah.

Honestly we trust that Dr. Cheever may never again be heard on this subject, in the capital of Pennsylvania, or any other capital where the good sense, judgment and patriotism of the people are as likely to be outraged and insulted as they were last evening.

WE ARE OBVIOUSLY disposed to support almost everything in the way of economy, but we must make one exception, and that is, the pay of soldiers already enlisted. Enlistment is a contract, binding in all its terms, as well upon the Government, as upon the soldier. For the future, Government can offer such terms as it chooses. But the past is morally irrevocable. The pay of officers may be reduced, because they have the option of resigning. But soldiers cannot resign. They must serve out their agreed period, and in turn, they can claim, as a matter of contract, the performance of all the conditions upon which they enlisted.

DETERMINABLE.—Facts are being developed to prove that certain colonies of regiments on the Potomac are connected with the secret sale of liquor to the men under their command. One of the tricks resorted to is to fill mineral water bottles with gin, and thus disguised, sell it to the soldier, knowing it would be too lenient a punishment for such rascality.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

What are our citizens doing with reference to the subject of locating the National Foundry? We have the natural resources and the geographical position, but have we the energy, the foresight and the determination to press on Congress the necessity and absolute economy and advantage of locating their great national work in our midst? While other localities are pouring petitions into Congress, we are supinely neglecting not only our own local interests, but the interests of the nation at large in thus postponing to lay before Congress facts and advantages concerning Dauphin county, which it is the right of the government to understand. The capital city of Pennsylvania, however eligible other cities may be located, and whatever may be the advantages of other localities, possesses the power, resources, facilities and advantages such as cannot be found elsewhere within the Union. We have iron, coal, timber and water. We have a railroad outlet which diverges in every direction. We have canals running into every portion of our own, and connecting with the mineral and agricultural regions of other commonwealths. Added to these advantages, we are within sufficient reach of the sea board and lake shores for all practicable purposes, and yet so far from both as to make the works, when located in our midst, safe beyond the blow of any enemy.

These advantages and resources should at once be elaborated and presented to Congress through the medium of petitions signed by all classes of the people. The people have the disposal of this matter in properly presenting it to the consideration of Congress; and we have authority for declaring, that the land for locating such work will be donated to the government in the event of the erection of the foundry in this locality. Let the people then at once unanimously take hold of the subject. Let our leading citizens unite in a call for a meeting to secure the object. It will require but a small effort to prove that here, either within or near the limits of Harrisburg, is the only proper, eligible and advantageous locality for the National Foundry.

THE EXPULSION OF THE TRAITOR.

The United States Senate, yesterday, by a vote of thirty-two to fourteen, expelled Jesse D. Bright, from his seat as a Senator from the state of Indiana. The causes which led to this expulsion were freely and fairly discussed before the Senate and the people, and the result thus arrived at will undoubtedly receive the approbation and concurrence of the loyal citizens of all the loyal states. At a time of great public peril, when Jefferson Davis had been made the chief of the conspirators and the head of the traitor confederacy, Bright wrote him words of congratulation, introduced to him a friend who offered to supply the rebels with arms, and by other acts and recognitions, proved that he sympathized with, and desired the success of the rebellion. These facts and circumstances were fairly established by the record, the confessions of Bright himself, with the letter he had written to Jefferson Davis. With this proof before it, the Senate could not have done less than expel Bright, and thus refer his case to the Legislature of the state of Indiana, which accredited him as the representative of that state, and with which body it now remains to fill a position thus made vacant by the private, public and convicted treason of Jesse D. Bright.

We regard this action of the United States Senate as the sturdiest blow that has yet been struck at a class of secret sympathizers with treason, who have been working great injury to the country ever since the flag of secession was unfurled. It was a decision at once demanded by the proof against Bright, the exigencies of the public service, and the necessity of preserving the dignity, confidence, and power of the American Senate. No more righteous judgment was ever decreed against guilty complicity with an actual participation in crime.

LEAGUE FOR DESPOTISM.

The last sensation report from Washington is to the effect of letters having been received in that city from an eminent diplomat abroad, that France, England and Spain had entered into a league to prevent the re-organization of the American states. The initial step of this movement consists in the renewal of Spain's assertion of authority in Mexico, by which the league hopes to provoke a protest from the federal authority, on the Monroe principle of denying the right of conquest on this hemisphere to any of the powers of Europe. We have no doubt that such an alliance for the purpose named would be very acceptable to the powers in question, but we doubt very much the existence of the league. Neither England or France can afford to complicate their own affairs in an imbroglio with Spain, because a war on the Mexican question would be likely to involve Europe in a general fight, as an American army in Rome, or a legion of Cossacks in Constantinople. European princes and aristocrats, however, will plot and devise until they do accomplish some plan by which they can justify an interference in the domestic affairs of this government, so that the sooner we establish the federal authority in the rebel states, the sooner and stronger we will be to meet any alliances to crush our power or annihilate our institutions.

A SOUTHERN AGENT, writing from England to the Richmond Enquirer, describes many of the difficulties that he has encountered abroad. He tried to promote shipments of manufactures to the southern ports, with a promise of one hundred per cent. profit, but the sturdy manufacturers said ten per cent. and no risk is a better business than one hundred per cent. and extreme risk. Nothing was accomplished. He adds that he has some doubts whether the foreign powers will recognize the confederacy, and assigns the following reasons: 1st. Both England and France are strongly conservative, and both possess important colonial possessions, and they do not like to encourage revolts; 2d. A prevalent impression that the north and south would soon come together again if separated; 3d. A fear that, in case of conquest of the north would undertake the recognition of the south; 4th. The determination of the north to rely hereafter upon her own sources of supply for cotton; and 5th. The determined anti-slavery feeling among the people of both nations. Some, or all of these cases united, he says, will long delay the much-hoped-for foreign intervention.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1862. The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by the Speaker, (Mr. HALL.) Prayer by Rev. Mr. SREKEL, of Harrisburg. The journal of yesterday (Wednesday) was read, when On motion of Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) the further reading of the same was dispensed with.

PETITION PRESENTED. Mr. GLATZ presented a petition of the auditors, supervisors, and other citizens of Shrewsbury township, York county, praying that the road supervisors may be authorized to collect the road taxes of said township. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES. Mr. BOUND, (Judiciary,) as committed, House bill No. 48, an act relating to taxes in the borough of Dushore, Sullivan county. Also, (same,) as committed, an act providing for the collection of taxes in Millville borough, Cambria county.

Mr. OLYMER, (same,) as committed, a further supplement to an act to authorize the county of Dauphin to borrow money, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty. Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) (same,) as committed, House bill No. 18, a supplement to an act passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An Act relative to the organization of courts of justice."

Mr. KETCHAM, (same,) as committed, a supplement to an act to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to manage and develop the same. Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) (Corporations,) as committed, an act to incorporate the Hyde Park cemetery company.

Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) also moved that the Committee on Corporations be discharged from the further consideration of "An Act supplemental to an act to incorporate the city of Harrisburg," and that said bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The motion was agreed to.

Several other private bills were reported, among them one (with a negative recommendation) for the incorporation of the Harrisburg Exchange and mercantile association.

BILLS IN PLACE.

A number were introduced, among them one relative to the dispatch of business in the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. IRISH introduced a joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the establishment of a second National armory and foundry similar to the one at Springfield, Mass. The resolution was passed.

Mr. LOWRY introduced a resolution requesting a recall from the House of the Senate joint resolution to investigate the alleged corruptions of the government. After some debate it was agreed to.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a supplement to the bill for the commutation of tonnage duties, extending the time for the completion of certain railroads mentioned in said act of last year.

BILLS PASSED.

A large number of private bills were considered and passed, among them "a further supplement to the act authorizing the county of Dauphin to borrow money," legalizing the extra expense attending the building of the new court house in Harrisburg.

JESSE D. BRIGHT—AGAIN.

The Clerk of the House informed the Senate that the House had refused to recede from their amendment, nonconcurring in by the Senate, to the resolution relative to the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, and had appointed Messrs. CASSAN, ORAIN, and ROSS (Mifflin,) a committee of conference.

The Senate insisted by a vote of twenty-two to eight, and then the whole matter was indefinitely postponed. The Senate then resolved to adjourn tomorrow until Tuesday afternoon at 8 o'clock, P. M. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1862.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. CARSON. A large number of petitions were presented and properly referred.

BILLS CONSIDERED AND PASSED.

Agreeably to order the House proceeded to consider bills called up by the members in alphabetical order, when the following were disposed of, as stated: A joint resolution relative to the pay of W. O. Snyder. Negative.

An act to amend and extend the charter of the Independent Mutual Insurance company of Philadelphia, Montgomery and Bucks counties. Passed finally.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the M'Keon County railroad company. Passed finally.

An act to legalize the official acts of Benj. Jay, a justice of the peace. After prolonged debate. Passed finally.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An Act to secure a stricter accountability of certain public officers in Schuylkill county, so far as the same relates to the township of West Penn, in said county. Passed finally.

A supplement to an act to secure to farmers certain rights in the markets of the city of Philadelphia. Postponed. The House then adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6. There is more activity in Flour, and 6,000 bushels were disposed of at \$5 75@6 00 for low grade and extra family, \$5 62 1/2 for extra, and \$5 25 for superfine. Eye flour is steady at \$3 50, and Corn Meal at \$3 00. The market is poorly supplied with Wheat, and it is in demand; 6,000 bush. red sold at \$1 24@1 26, and some white at \$1 45; 1,000 bush. Eye sold at 72@73c. Corn is in good request, and 5,000 bush. new yellow sold at 56@57c. Oats are steady at 38@39c. No change in Coffee, Sugar and Molasses. Provisions are quiet; sales of 500 bush. Mess Pork at \$12 50@12 75; Dressed Hogs at 4c; 200 lbs. Lard at 5c. Whisky is firmer; sales of Ohio at 24@24c.

New York, Feb. 6. Flour quiet; sales 11,000 bush. Wheat quiet; sales unimportant. Corn unsettled; sales 25,000 bush. at 65@66 1/2. Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard dull at 74@84c. Whisky dull at 24c.

RESPIE OF GORDON THE SLAVE TRADER.

New York, Feb. 6. The President has granted a respite of two weeks to Gordon the Slave Trader who was to have been hung to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

THE UNION REFUGEES IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI RETURNING HOME.

Rumored Capture of the Rebel General Baines.

GENERAL PRICE NEAR SPRINGFIELD. HE INTENDS TO SHOW FIGHT.

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 5. [Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.] The remainder of Gen. Sigel's division started west on Sunday morning, under command of acting Brigadier General Calor. Gen. Asboth's division started several days ago, and there are now left at this place only the troops who are to remain for the protection of the post.

The roads have somewhat improved, and the army teams are progressing with less difficulty. The Union refugees from the southwest of Missouri are now taking up their line of march for their homes once more. Every day they may be seen on the road wending their way to the southwest.

There is a rumor that the rebel General Baines has been captured by General Lane's forces, but it needs confirmation. Advice from Lebanon justifies the inference that it will be several days, perhaps weeks, before the army moves forward, and no movement of importance may be expected until the troops to take part in the campaign shall have been concentrated at that point.

The news from Gen. Price, received by the public is that he is eight miles this side of Springfield, and intends to show fight.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

MARINE DISASTER. THE FRENCH MEN OF WAR.

Activity in the Rebel Fleet in Elizabeth River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 5. The United States transport Constitution, which sailed yesterday forenoon for Ship Island, spoke the gunboat Miami about forty miles north of Hatteras last night in a sinking condition, and unable to make steam enough to take her into port.

The Constitution arrived here at one o'clock this afternoon; she will take in a small quantity of coal, and probably sail again in the morning. The French steamer Catinet sailed this afternoon for Havana.

The Pomone, the flag ship, is still here. It is probable that the French fleet in our waters will be represented here for some time, one or two vessels being always in port. Another steamer is daily expected.

The rebel fleet in Elizabeth river has been moving about considerably all day. During the forenoon heavy firing was going on at Sewall's Point, and this afternoon a tug was seen steaming around, and at one time towing something, supposed to be a floating battery to the point.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Approval of the Bill to Strike Sympathizers with Treason from the Pension Roll.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of all such persons as have or may hereafter take up arms against the government of the United States, or who have in any manner encouraged the rebels or manifested a sympathy with their cause. It is known that some persons in the west after drawing their pensions have openly joined the enemy, while others who have not taken this extreme step have openly sympathized with the rebels, and at the same time drawn their pensions. The law just passed affords a partial remedy against disloyal pensioners receiving money from the government.

XXXVIIIth Congress--First Session.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. At twelve o'clock not a single Senator was in the chamber, and there were but very few persons in the galleries.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock, Senators came in and the chair called the Senate to order. Mr. HOWARD URICH, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, asking a grant of certain land to endow a military school.

Mr. KING, (N. Y.,) presented several petitions asking that 80,000 copies of the agricultural report of the patent office be printed in the German language; also several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. CHANDLER (Mich.) presented a memorial from the merchants of New York city, praying that the salary, fees and perquisites of the naval officer and surveyor, be reduced.

Mr. GRIMM, (Iowa,) presented sixteen petitions in favor of the appointment of Homoeopathic Surgeons in the Army.

Mr. CARROLL, (Va.,) presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of Boston, Mass., asking Congress to leave the negro question alone and attend to the business of the country.

Mr. HARRIS, (N. Y.,) presented petitions against the sale of liquor to the officers and soldiers of the army; also a petition for the repeal of the reciprocity treaty.

Mr. GRIMM, (Iowa,) introduced a bill to allow the corporation of Washington to issue small notes. Referred.

The bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up. Mr. SHERMAN, (Ohio,) said that this bill did not meet the difficulty. It did not remove any of the inequalities of the present system of compensation. A prorata system would operate injuriously on those receiving small salaries. The problem of this war was not physical but financial. A year ago we were physically weak, but with no public debt, now we are physically strong, but financially weak. He read the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ending July 1862. The actual expenditures of the first quarter were \$98,239,738 for the second, third and fourth quarters; estimated \$302,025,701, making a total of \$543,405,442. The estimated expense for the year ending June, 1863, was \$575,831,245. This does not include bounties and damages to private property, so that the total amount for

the next year will probably not be less than \$550,000,000. This was a greater expense than had ever been borne by any nation. The highest expenditure of Great Britain was never five hundred thousand millions in the wars with Napoleon. Our financial condition had attracted the attention of foreign governments. He quoted from the Post, the government organs which said we were approaching a national bankruptcy. Government or interference with the credit of the war. He would give the last man and the last dollar to prosecute the war.

In his opinion there were three things needed: First, The prompt levy of a tax of less than \$150,000,000; second, A revision of the laws regarding salaries and pension; third, a rigid rule, and the punishment of all public funds, and the punishment of every officer found guilty of taking money or allowing other public property in the service, from which the government did not receive the benefit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and then the further consideration of the Liberator's bill.

Mr. CONWAY (Kansas,) asked leave to bring the following, to which Mr. MAYNARD responded, and it went over, by unanimous consent, required to produce it.

Resolved, That the President be impeached for the public interest, with the names of the officers arrested under the order of the President without legal process, and of any of the forts, and other parts of the country exclusive of persons taken in the war; the names of the persons in the prisons in which said persons have been confined respectively; the names of the several arrests, together with a full statement of the charges and evidence upon which they were arrested; also, the names of the persons who have since been discharged from any of their several discharges, and the names of the same.

Mr. KELLOGG (Ills.) said that in some times he might have some doubts as to the constitutionality of this measure, but in national emergency, when we are struggling with national perpetuity, he was willing to waive the verge of the Constitution to sustain the government. He regarded this as a necessary measure in the course of his remarks, he said he had no more serious doubts of the constitutionality of this measure, than he had of the constitutionality of the war. He said he had fully made, through Russia, France, Spain and the combined powers of the world demand it; we must stand by our flag by the honor of the nation; and he would demand it by the name of a people, who will not be the exigencies of the times would induce him to vote for a bill which is in violation of the constitution, for when Congress passes a Constitution it is mockery to say we are under a war under that instrument to maintain the power of Congress under that situation, to make the notes proper and to give them value by the entire property of the country in the demption.

STATEMENT OF THE HARRISBURG BANK. ASSETS. Loans and Discounts, \$1,000,000.00. Stock of the Commonwealth, 500,000.00. United States Loan, 1,000,000.00. Specie, 500,000.00. Due by other banks, \$300,000.00. Notes of other banks, 47,500.00.

LIABILITIES. Circulation, 1,000,000.00. Deposits, 500,000.00. Due to other banks, 1,000,000.00.

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. WILSON, President. Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of February, 1862. DAVID HARRIS, Notary Public.

New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL. PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent, Harrisburg, Pa., on Thursday, Feb. 7, 1862, at 10 o'clock, for supplying the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital with fresh and corned beef during the year 1862. The fresh beef to be delivered at the hospital, and the corned beef at the barracks. Any further information may be obtained from the Superintendent. Proposals to be sent to Dr. JOHN W. WILSON, Feb 6th.

LOST. ON WEDNESDAY, either in Market, Fifth or Fifth-street, a pocket watch, containing a portrait, with a gold chain attached. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery. This office.

TEACHERS. WANTED by a gentleman and his wife, both experienced teachers, a school of music, French, etc., situated in the city of Harrisburg, Pa. Both parties are German fluently, and the lady a superior pianist. Good references can be given. "Teachers" box 23, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF BRITAIN. Pamphlet edited by BERGNER'S CHEAP STORE. Price 15 cents.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! A FULL and splendid assortment of Valentines, wholesale or retail, at BERGNER'S BOOK STORE.

NAZARETH HALL. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. NAZARETH, Northampton county, Pa. Easy of access from Harrisburg by rail, and thence seven miles by stage. Rev. EDWARD H. BERGNER, Proprietor.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL. Third and Chestnut streets, Harrisburg, Pa. C. F. MAYS, A. M., Principal.

THE SEVENTH CENT annual session of this institution will commence Monday, February 10th, 1862. Male and female pupils. For terms apply to the Principal at the above address.

NOTICE. A COMPETENT COOK wanted at the Harrisburg Stock Yard. Apply to the Proprietor.

AUGUSTINE L. CHAYNE. CARPENTER AND BUILDER. Residence No. 27 North Second Street. N. B.—JOBBER ATTENDED TO.